

EXPLAINS FORMATION OF PARTY IN LOUISIANA

Representative Martin Says Not All
of the Progressives Are
Sugar Planters.

Comments on The Star's Editorial on
Bull Moosery in His State.
Defends Mr. Parker.

The progressive party in Louisiana is not made up of sugar planters alone; the farming and business men throughout the state are casting aside political sentiment which, regardless of the state's interests, has heretofore kept them in the democratic party, and are openly and fearlessly espousing the progressive cause.

This is the statement made to a representative of the state today by Representative W. P. Martin of the third congressional district of that state, in discussing a recent editorial in The Star entitled "Bull Moosery in Louisiana."

"They realize that Louisiana is naturally a protective state, and that its welfare depends on the adequate protection of all its industries," said Mr. Martin. "While it is true that the present administration has changed its policy to the extent of promising the continuance of the present 1-cent duty on sugar pending the determination of the European war, yet the war will not last long, and this inadequate temporary duty is by no means satisfactory to the sugar interests."

Writer Misinformed, He Says.

The writer of the editorial "Bull Moosery in Louisiana" questions the sincerity of John M. Parker in joining the progressive party, and attributes his change of political faith to his friendship and admiration of Col. Roosevelt," continued Mr. Martin. "This editorial further states that the progressive move in Louisiana is due to sugar and nothing but sugar, and that if the present administration continues the present duty upon that article, the progressive party will not grow in Louisiana."

"The writer of this editorial was evidently misinformed both as to the character of Mr. Parker and to political conditions in Louisiana. Mr. Parker, like thousands of others in this country, is a great admirer of Col. Roosevelt, but no one who knows the character of the man will ever question his sincerity or doubt that his change of political faith was due to the highest motives, and from a sincere desire to better conditions in his state and country."

"The Star makes light of Mr. Parker's candidacy for governor, and lays much stress upon the fact that the democratic party is in control of the machinery of the state. This is a political asset, but our people are no longer sideboarded politically, and I believe that the result of this election will show that Louisiana is not so wedded to the ruinous free-trade policy of the democratic party, as The Star has evidently been led to believe."

Protection Needed for Sugar.

"Of course, sugar is one of the leading industries of our state, and its very existence depends upon protection, but the other industries of the state are equally in need of protection. The rice planter and the lumber manufacturer of Louisiana realize that free trade will be disastrous to their interests, and the cotton farmer is at last becoming convinced that duties upon cotton products will enhance the value of his staple."

"The present 1-cent duty, together with the protection now being afforded by the war, will enable the sugar farmer to continue business for the present, but the 1-cent duty without the war is not sufficient to keep the rice industry alive, and the present duty alone that industry will be entirely dependent upon the duration of the blockade now going on in another continent."

"The present duty is being retained because the revenue is needed to run the government and not because of any desire to render any assistance to an industry that has already been severely injured by this policy of administration, and which would have been destroyed, but for this timely change of policy."

"The cane, cotton, and rice farmers, the lumber manufacturers and the businessmen of Louisiana are not thinking of the present alone," said Mr. Martin in conclusion, "but are looking ahead and are lining themselves with the party that favors protection, not for revenue alone, but from principle."

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

Marion T. Clinkscales, Colored, to Be
Given Hearing Tuesday.

Marion T. Clinkscales, colored, formerly a member of the District bar, is to be given a hearing in the Police Court Tuesday on a charge of embezzlement.

It is charged by William Watson that Clinkscales embezzled \$10 from him July 3. Assistant United States Attorney Ralph Given stated today that Clinkscales had been employed by Watson in the collection of certain claims for more than \$100, and that, it is alleged, the former attorney secured some of the money and failed to account for it to Watson. Clinkscales is on bond pending the hearing.

Clinkscales, more than a year ago, was placed on probation in the Supreme Court of the District, after he had been charged with embezzlement. At that time, upon his own request, it is stated, he was discharged from practicing law in the District of Columbia.

Asks for Legal Separation.

Clyde C. Dunnington has filed suit in the District Supreme Court for a legal separation from Etta L. Dunnington. They were married at Atlantic City July 25, 1911, and lived together until July 21 last, when the husband alleges she left him and has since refused to return. The husband is represented by Attorneys Daniel Thew Wright and T. Morris Wampler.

HOME RULE ASKED FOR NATION'S CITY

McKelway Brief to Congressional Committee a Plea
for Suffrage.

An appeal for self-government in the District of Columbia makes up the entire brief submitted to the joint select committee of Congress to inquire into the fiscal relations between the District of Columbia and the United States, by A. J. McKelway, chairman of the Citizens' Committee of Forty in Behalf of Popular Government in the District of Columbia. The brief declares the present form of government in the District to be unconstitutional, and makes an argument for suffrage election of officials of the local government.

The brief says, in part:

"That in a nation which uttered the Declaration of Independence at its birth, a community of more than average intelligence, with a population of more than a third of a million souls should be denied the right of self-government, the privilege of electing its legislative and executive officials, is an anomaly."

"The Constitution provides that the Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive legislation over the District. But this constitutional provision is no bar to the granting, by appropriate legislation, of the privilege of self-government. The President is empowered to appoint the officers of the District by act of Congress. The citizens may be given

by act of Congress the power to elect them, as has been done in the past.

Lost Franchise in 1874.

"The citizens of the District were deprived of the suffrage and thus of self-government in 1874. The demand for the restoration of this right has been held in check since 1878 because of the so-called organic act, one of whose provisions was the stipulation that the United States should pay from the national Treasury one-half of the sum appropriated for the expenses of the District."

"The proposal to grant the District a delegate in Congress, with a voice but with no vote, does not meet the situation. It may still be considered inexpedient for this community at the seat of government to be given by constitutional amendment a voice in national matters. But so much the more reason that it should be empowered to control its municipal affairs. The Congress could easily protect the national interest in the capital by reserving the right of veto for legislation by the District, as in territorial governments."

"The denial of the right of self-government is a bad thing for the community. The city of Washington has less public spirit than any city in America. Its dependence upon the government has been developed to the point of mendacity."

"The government of such a community by the Congress composed exclusively of citizens of other communities, is essentially unjust and inefficient government. The people are taxed without their consent and the taxes collected by taxation are disbursed without their approval. Things which the people desire are denied them. Those they do not care for are given them. Appropriations are decreed by a subcommittee of the committee on appropriations of each house of Congress. Legislation for the District is practically enacted by another committee of each house, and committees and subcommittees vary in personnel with each session of Congress. But it is admitted that the interest of the nation in the District in which the

capital is located is paramount. If the interests of the community must be sacrificed to the welfare of the nation, it would be only patriotic for the community to consent to the denial of the rights of American citizenship. I beg leave to submit that the present situation reflects disastrously upon the national government."

(a) The forty thousand government officials who reside in Washington are affected by having no voice in the affairs of the community which they have made their home and thus lose touch with the common duties and privileges of citizenship.

(b) The attention of Congress is unduly taken up with District matters.

(c) The present system retards the growth along national lines, of the National Capital. With Congress occupied with general legislation for the District and with appropriating money for purely municipal purposes, with the financial inability of the District to raise by taxation even half of the sum that would be necessary for making Washington the model municipality nor the object of national pride that it well might become under other conditions.

"The ethical consideration, first in importance, is herewith mentioned last. It is not just that American citizens should be deprived of a right common to their fellow-citizens throughout the nation. It is not seemly that the principles of taxation without representation, of government without the consent of the governed, should be fostered at the heart of the nation that was founded in a protest against that very form of tyranny."

Rev. L. M. Breeding Welcomed.

A reception was held at Lane's C. M. E. Church, 14th and C streets north-east, last night in welcoming the new minister, Rev. L. M. Breeding, recently transferred from Allendale, S. C., to assume the charge of the northeast Sunday school. The welcoming address was made by Mrs. M. E. Willis. Other speakers were Rev. G. L. Long, N. M. Clark, L. B. Brown, H. H. Dean, O. B. Hearn, W. S. Dixon, E. de J. McSwear and H. C. Naylor was director of the ceremonies.

INSTALL REV. P. R. HICKOK AS NATIONAL CHAPLAIN

Patriotic Orders of the District At-
tend Exercises by Sons of
Veterans' Officials.

A large gathering of the several patriotic orders of the District, together with their friends and a delegation from Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, attended the exercises which marked the installation of Rev. Paul R. Hickok, pastor of that church, as national chaplain of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., last night at Cushing Camp Hall, 1412 Pennsylvania avenue.

The ceremonies were conducted by Past Commander-in-Chief H. V. Speelman, now personal aide to Commander-in-Chief Ambrose E. B. Stephens. Prior to the assembling of the audience the life and drum corps of Cushing Camp played a number of airs in front of the hall.

Past Commander-in-Chief E. R. Campbell introduced the installing officer. The new national chaplain, in his speech accepting his commission, took "Peace and Harmony With the Whole World" as his theme.

Hearty Congratulations Tendered.

He was presented with the national badge of the authority of his new position and received the hearty congratulations of all present, including Miss Jennie L. Hamilton, national inspector of the Daughters of Union Veterans; Mrs. Mamie Palmer Dorsey, the national junior vice president of the

Woman's Relief Corps; Mrs. Ada H. Weiss, president of Legion of Loyal Women; Charles M. Overacker, commander of Abraham Lincoln Camp; W. S. Crown, commander of Gen. George H. Thomas Camp, Sons of Veterans; and A. J. Veley, commander of William B. Cushing Camp, Sons of Veterans.

Col. George H. Slabaugh, senior vice commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., responded for that organization, congratulated the new chaplain as being from the capital of the nation, and bespoke great future for the order of Sons of Veterans in its task of teaching patriotic thoughts to the younger element.

Col. John McElroy, acting commander of the Department of the Potomac, in speaking of the G. A. R. posts of the District, brought their congratulations upon the selection of the new national chaplain from a local camp.

Announcement was made of the appointment of J. Clinton Hiatt, a member of Cushing Camp, as aid to Commander-in-Chief Stephens.

Musical Program Rendered.

Those who took part in the musical program were Mrs. Gertrude Lyons, soprano solo; Miss Mabel C. Stonebraker, piano solo; Miss Estelle Murray, soprano solo; Theodore Hobbs, violin solo; Charles M. Overacker, piano solo, and E. Albert Lang, patriotic songs. Miss Josephine Faulkner and B. B. Blodgett were accompanists.

The committee on arrangements consisted of Maj. E. R. Campbell, chairman; Commander Omar J. Veley, J. Clinton Hiatt and E. Albert Lang of Cushing Camp; Commander Charles M. Overacker and Victor L. Garrigus of Abraham Lincoln Camp, and Commander W. S. Crown and Corbin Birch of Gen. George H. Thomas Camp.

The program committee was composed of J. Clinton Hiatt, chairman; E. Albert Lang and Victor L. Garrigus.

Lincoln Park Association to Meet.

The Lincoln Park Citizens' Association will hold its first fall meeting in

the lecture room of the Chapel of the Nativity, 14th and Massachusetts avenue southeast, Monday evening. Commissioner Brownlow and Maj. Pullman will be the guests of the evening.

The question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic in the District of Columbia has been sent to the association by the

Federation of Citizens' Associations and may be considered at this meeting.

Abner D. Doty of Jefferson, Md., fell dead across his bed at his home there. The family were attending the Frederick fair. He was nearly eighty-four years of age, and a native of Little Falls, N. Y.

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By actual count we have 50% more garments than we had last season—when you consider that even then we had the largest stock in town, you can realize that we indeed are in a position to serve you better than ever before—and that is saying something.

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No other Washington establishment has models so minutely graded for so-called hard-to-fit men. Some of the special ones are:

The "Short Stout" model—for the man who is short and stout. The "Long Stout" model—for the man who is taller than the average and yet is inclined to be corpulent. The "Young Stout" model—for the stout man who insists in as much snap in his clothes as that found in the regular models. The "Stub" model—for the man of small stature. Here we fit little men without alteration. Not any more is it necessary for these men to have suits "cut down." The "Long" model—for the slim man. There are variations of this model. The "Forward" model—for the man inclined to be round shouldered; a wonderful accomplishment of our master designers.

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The word "guaranteed" is getting to be a pretty much overworked word these days, as some men have found to their sorrow.

Here it is employed in its literal sense—we'll recognize any claim within reason. We take your money cheerfully, but we'll return it to you with just as much pleasure whenever you'd rather have it than the clothes.

Suits and Overcoats, \$20 to \$35

The Aristocrat-ic Clothes Shop—Home of Society Brand Clothes
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Mr. "New Style"

A Foot Model Shoe for Men.



Of Pfeister and Vogel's mahogany or dull calf leather, made in the snappy clean-cut English last, with round medium toe and rubber heels. A to D widths.

A Special Lot of Men's

\$2 and \$2.50 High Grade
Stiff and Soft Hats....

See these stylish, good looking Soft and Stiff Hats by all means. The value is so uncommon that we don't expect to have one remaining by closing time tomorrow. Soft Hats in gray, brown and black; Stiff Hats in black only.

Women's and Misses' \$15.95
\$24.50 Ural Lamb Coats

Again we demonstrate our ability to give phenomenal values in outer garments of the choicest styles. This time we offer a coat of ural lamb, a fabric much resembling Persian lamb. It has a large plush convertible collar, five-inch plush cuffs and plush-covered buttons. All sizes for women and misses.

Second Floor.

Women's Tan Cape
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Regular \$1.25 value; finished with neatly stitched backs.

Women's 35c
Silk Fiber Hose. 24c

In black only, with double heels, toes and soles.

\$1 Silk Hose, 69c

Full Regular Made Silk Hose, in black and colors; double heels, soles and toes. First Floor.



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Men's Lambsdown Shirts and Drawers 69c

Genuine Lambsdown Wool Fleece Shirts and Drawers; soft finish. Equal to the \$1.00 kind.

Men's Chalmers' Union Suits, 95c

Made on Cooper's spring-needle machines; knit to fit perfectly; the union suit that gives the utmost satisfaction; with the closed crotch. Equal to any \$1.50 union suit on the market.

"Madewell" Worsted Union Suits, \$2.15

Wear "Madewell" Union Suits and derive satisfaction in this comfort underwear; made with the closed crotch. You'll pay more elsewhere. Saturday special, \$2.15.

Glasterbury Wool Union Suits, \$2.50

The union suit that can be worn and forgotten you have it on, it's so comfortable. In gray only and all sizes.

50c Silk Neckwear, 29c

Large flowing end, generous shapes, in snappy figured and stripe effects; also self figure color effects.

Men's \$1.00 and \$1.25 Negligé Shirts, 69c

With stiff and soft cuffs; coat models, of fine quality percale and madras.

50c Silk Hose, Pair, 29c

Black and colors, woven with double heels, soles and toes.

Men's 19c Hose, Pair, 12½c

Of fast color mercerized cotton, in black, navy and gray. All sizes.

Ready for the Girls and Boys Saturday

A BALLOON FREE to Every Child
Accompanied by an Adult

Girls' \$6.50 Stylish Winter Coats, \$4.98

One of Them Is Pictured

They are made of black silky boucle, plain zibelines and fancy English chevrons. Some have stitched belts, velvet collar and cuffs; many are finished with warm quilted linings. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Children's School Coats, Special, \$4.98

For the little tot of 2 to 6 years, with all the becomingness and style of "big sister's" coat; of corduroys, chinchilla and plush; colors are navy, brown, gray and two-toned effects; plush belts, collars and cuffs. Double or single breasted, as you may prefer.

Girls' Wash Dresses, New, \$1.19

On some the savings as much as 75c. They are very new and very pretty. Of Amoskeag gingham in rich plaid effects. And, what is quite important, the colors are "tub proof." Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Girls' Cloth Dresses, \$3.98

Of full wool serge, in shades of navy, copenhagen, garnet, brown and check effects. Prettily piped in colors to harmonize. Large loose-belted effect, box-pleated front. Ideal for school or dress occasions. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Boys' \$7.50 Suits and Overcoats, \$5.95

The Suits Have Two Pairs of Pants

English, Jr. make—a guarantee of all-wool fabrics and excellent workmanship. The suits are of all-wool cassimeres and chevrons, in plain and novelty mixtures; also tan corduroy; some with 2 pairs of pants; sizes 7 to 18 years. The overcoats are in full back, also belted back styles, of blue and gray chinchilla, fancy mixtures and kerseys. Sizes 3 to 18 years.

Boys' 2-pants Suits, \$4.95

Of sturdy long-service fancy mixtures and corduroys; tailored carefully in the Norfolk style, with patch pockets and stitched-on belts. Lined pants have double reinforced seams. Sizes 6 to 17 years.

There's Money to Be Saved on These, Too!

Boys' \$3.00 Overcoats, sizes 3 to 9 years.....\$1.95

Boys' \$2 Raincoats, sizes 12 to 18 years.....98c

Boys' \$1 Knee Pants, sizes 8 to 18 years.....69c

Boys' 50c Blouses, sizes 6 to 16 years.....29c

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